IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims to read as follows.

Claims 1-7. (Canceled)

- 8. (Original) A genetically engineered retroviral vector comprising:
- a) a marker gene expressed by a first vector encoded promoter; and
- b) a 3' gene trap cassette, comprising in operable combination:
 - 1) a second vector encoded promoter;
 - an exon sequence located 3' from and expressed by said second promoter, said exon not encoding an activity conferring antibiotic resistance;
- 3) a splice donor sequence defining the 3' region of the exon; and wherein said vector does not encode a sequence that mediates the polyadenylation of an mRNA transcript encoded by said exon sequence.
- 9. (Currently amended) An infectious retrovirus having a genome produced by a vector according to ene of Claims 1 or Claim 8.
- 10. (Original) The use of a retrovirus according to Claim 9 to trap a gene in a eukaryotic target cell or organism.
- 11. (Currently amended) The use of a vector according to Claims 1 or Claim 8 to trap a gene in a eukaryotic target cell wherein said vector is introduced into said

target cell by a method drawn from the group consisting of electroporation, viral infection, retrotransposition, microinjection and transfection.

- 12. (Currently amended) A transgenic cell incorporating a vector according to any one of Claims 1 or Claim 8 into the genome of the cell.
- 13. (Currently amended) A transgenic non-human animal that has been genetically modified to incorporate a vector according to any one of Claims 1 or Claim 8 into the genome of one or more cells in the animal.
- 14. (Currently amended) The use of a vector according to any one of Claims 1er Claim 8 to activate the expression of a naturally occurring gene in a cell.
 - 15. (Original) The use of claim 14 wherein said cell is mammalian.
- 16. (Original) The use of claim 15 wherein said mammalian cell is a human cell.
- 17. (Original) The use of a 3' gene trap cassette to alter the expression of a cellularly encoded gene, said 3' gene trap cassette comprising in operable combination:
 - 1) a promoter;

- an exon sequence located 3' from and expressed by said promoter,
 said exon not encoding an activity conferring antibiotic resistance;
 and
- 3) a splice donor sequence defining the 3' region of said exon wherein said cassette is non-homologously incorporated into the genome of a eukaryotic target cell and said splice donor sequence of the transcript encoded by said exon is spliced to a splice acceptor sequence of said cellularly encoded gene.
- 18. (Original) The use of Claim 17 wherein said non-homologously incorporated cassette is present in a retroviral vector that has nonspecifically integrated into the genome of the eukaryotic target cell.
- 19. (Original) The use of Claim 18 wherein said exon is not encoded by the target cell genome or not normally expressed by the target cell genome.
- 20. (Original) A process for obtaining novel eucaryotic polynucleotide sequence information comprising:
 - introducing into a eucaryotic cell a 3' gene trap cassette, comprising in operable combination:
 - 1) a promoter;
 - an exon sequence located 3' from and expressed by said promoter,
 said exon not encoding an activity conferring antibiotic resistance;
 - 3) a splice donor sequence defining the 3' region of the exon;

- maintaining the cell under conditions allowing the nonspecific or nontargeted integration of the gene trap cassette into the genome of the cell;
- c) obtaining the chimeric transcript resulting from the splicing of said exon from said 3' gene trap cassette to a second exon encoded by the genome of said eucaryotic cell;
- d) reverse transcribing said chimeric transcript *in vitro* to produce a cDNA template; and
- e) determining the polynucleotide sequence of the cDNA from step d.